



Three International Agreements Potentially Addressing your PCBs

- 1. The Basel Convention trans-boundary (international) shipments of waste
- 2. The Rotterdam Convention prior informed consent (PIC) for shipment of chemicals
- 3. The Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants





But Wait

- 1. TSCA bans the import/export of PCB waste and the import of most PCBs.
- 2. The United States is a signatory but not a ratifier of all of these conventions.
- 3. EPA is preparing to reintroduce implementing legislation to ratify the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.
- 4. The U.S. has supported the Basel Convention since 1992, however implementing legislation is not in preparation.





Basel Convention - Objectives

- to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazardousness;
- to dispose of them as close to the source of generation as possible;
- to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes.





Basel Convention - Requirements

- 1. Parties shipping waste to other parties must determine that the receiving party employs environmentally sound management/disposal of the waste.
- 2. Parties must notify recipients and receive approval before shipping wastes
- 3. Parties may not import/export waste from/to non-parties, except through bilateral agreements corresponding to Basel Article 11 agreements.





Rotterdam Convention

- 1. Exporter notifies receiving country with detailed information on a "banned or severely restricted" (BSR) chemical prior to shipment.
- 2. Exporter makes sure export is consistent with conditions/restrictions identified by importing country.





Stockholm Convention General Objectives

- Elimination POPs from use
- Elimination of POPs stockpiles
- Environmentally Sound Waste Management
- Expanding the list of POPs





SUMMARY OF PCB REQUIREMENTS IN THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

- 1. Remove equipment from use by 2025
- 2. Until removal, restrict uses to certain areas
- 3. Do not import or export except for environmentally sound waste management (ESM)
- 4. Except for maintenance and service *do not reuse liquids* containing >50 ppm

SUMMARY OF PCB REQUIREMENTS IN THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION (Continued)

- 5. Dispose of liquids >50 ppm and equipment which contain >50 ppm ASAP but NLT 2028
- 6. Identify non-liquid PCB articles containing > 50 ppm and manage them and dispose
- 7. Governments provide a report every five years on progress in eliminating PCBs
- 8. The reports shall be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties at five year intervals.





END USE

- (a) MAKE DETERMINED EFFORTS to eliminate the use of PCBs with the following priorities:
 - (i) identify, label and remove equipment containing >100,000 ppm PCBs and volumes > 5.3 qt.
 - (ii) identify, label and remove equipment containing >500 ppm PCBs and volumes > 5.3 qt.
- (iii) ENDEAVOR to identify and remove from use equipment containing >50 ppm PCBs and volumes > 1.7 oz.





RESTRICT USE

- (b) Promote the following to reduce exposures and risk:
 - (i) intact and non-leaking equipment and in areas where the risk can be minimized and quickly remedied;
 - (ii) Not in areas associated with food or feed;
 - (iii) In populated areas, take all reasonable measures to protect from electrical failure, and conduct inspections for leaks